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House.

And now the Washington correspond-

ents of the Democratic persuasion de-

clare that Republican Senators are

whetting their knives for the McKin-

ley bill. So strange that Republican Sen-

ators send to Democratic correspondents

in order to give them such exclusive

news.

Word comes from Illinois that ex-

Governor Palmer is not going to have a

walk-over in the Democratic convention

in securing its endorsement for United

States Senator. Ex-Mayor Harrison, of

Chicago, ex-Congressman Morrison and

Gen. John C. Black are announced as in

the field.

The most serious thing that has be-

fallen the Democratic managers in the

agricultural States is the advance in the

price of wheat and corn. In the striking,

if not elegant, language of the Rev. Sam

Jones, better prices is "stamping the

feathers" out of the croaking raven of the

calamity party.

"An unhoused lie must perish," says

First Assistant Postmaster-general

Clarkson, now called the "Headman"

by the Democratic press. The Republi-

cans refuse shelter to the droves of

lies which Democrats are sending out,

and the mortality in that over-production

must be enormous.

Just now Major Butterworth is get-

ting more compliments from Democrats

than Republicans, but no Republican

can forget how zealous, effective and

faithful a Republican leader he has been

in the House, or the times that he has

stood a victor in the sharpest contests

in that body, because he has convictions

and courage.

An agent of the Japanese government

is said to be in Washington for the

purpose of studying the legislative methods

of Congress, with a view of having them

adopted in the new Japanese Parliam-

ent. All that he needs is the new

rules of the House and a few lessons

from Speaker Reed to get the best sys-

tem of parliamentary proceedings in the

World.

In the numerous recent comparisons

between the venality of the journals of

Paris, as exposed in the Credit Foncier

scandal, and the unpurchasable in-

tegrity of the American press, the New

Orleans newspapers seem to have been

forgotten. The fact that the anti-lottery

people there have been compelled to

"start a paper" to get their arguments

printed speaks volumes.

A BILL is now pending in the Kentucky

Legislature which creates a special court

and prosecuting attorney to try crim-

inal cases in those counties where local

judges and other court-officers have been

intimidated by violence and threats of

assassination. Such a court as the bill

contemplates, backed by the militia,

would soon get rid of the turbulence

and lawlessness in some of the counties

of Kentucky.

The party enemies of Senator Call, of

Florida, have begun a savage attack

prominent members in positions where each one is able to make himself felt in the leadership and control of the House. The Democrats show no such organization or leadership. With Mr. Randall dead, Mr. Carlisle practically retired, millionaire Scott and Tim Campbell missing, they are without recognized leaders, and are at sea. The situation on their side is favorable for the aspirations of third-rate men like Bynum, whose anxiety for leadership is in an inverse ratio to his fitness.

A SOUND DECISION.

The Sentinel's attack on the Supreme Court for its decision in the Worrell-Peelle case is in pursuance of its policy towards all courts and decisions that do not sustain its views. The United States Court, the Supreme Court, and various local courts and judges have been subjected to its gross abuse and personal defamation, and no court or judge can expect to escape them that does not render decisions in accordance with its wishes.

The truth is, the Supreme Court never handed down a clearer or sounder opinion than that which finally settles the State Statistician controversy. It is so plainly the law and the common sense of the case that we do not see how any other conclusion could be reached without discarding both law and common sense. These are the facts of the case: In 1883 the Legislature elected Peelle to the office of chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and Governor Porter issued him a commission, as the Governor must do in all cases, stating that Mr. Peelle derived his title from election by the Legislature, and that on this account the commission was issued to him. In 1885 the Legislature again elected Mr. Peelle, and Governor Gray issued him another commission like the first. It is the Governor's duty to issue commissions to all officers, whether they be elected by the Legislature or the people. For six years Mr. Peelle has claimed that he held his office because of these elections by the Legislature. When this case was first before the Supreme Court he claimed that legislative election was the source of his title, but the court held that the Legislature had no power to elect, and that title derived from such an election was bad. Mr. Peelle then went back to the lower court, and, for the first time, claimed that his title was derived from appointments by Governors Porter and Gray, and not from election by the Legislature. He claimed that the commissions which those Governors issued to him, and which set out his title by legislative election and certified thereto, were appointments. Although he had never been appointed by either of these Governors, although he had been elected by the Legislature and the Governor's commissions merely certified to title by these elections, he nevertheless asked the court to hold that he had actually been appointed. This the majority of the Supreme Court refused to do. They held that those commissions are merely certificates of the title which they set out; that when that title is good the commission is valid, but when the title is bad the commission amounts to nothing, and that as it had already been decided that title by legislative election is bad, Mr. Peelle's commissions, which certify to that title, cannot give him any other or greater title. This is so plain that it seems strange that there should ever have been any contention about it. There is really no room for argument. Of course, every one knows that Mr. Peelle's only title came from the Legislature's election. Mr. Peelle himself never claimed that, as a matter of fact, he was ever appointed. He merely asked the court to infer that he had been appointed—that is, to infer that which was not a fact. To hold that the Governor's commission gives validity to an illegal appointment would be equivalent to saying that he might commission and thereby induce into office a person whose title was notoriously bad through an illegal election, fraud or any other cause. The court simply holds that, as Mr. Peelle never was legally elected to the office, the Governor's commission could not give him title. As Worrell is appointed and commissioned by Governor Hovey, who, under previous decisions, alone has the appointing power, it follows that Worrell is the rightful incumbent of the office. The decision is a triumph of constitutional law, sound reason and common sense.

A COMPARISON OF DUTIES.

The Journal, believing that an increase of the rate of duties laid upon imports of merchandise does not affect the price so long as the country produces enough of any given article for home consumption, has paid little attention to the claim of the free-trade orators in Congress and the free-trade organs that the McKinley bill has increased the duties materially all along the line over those which now exist, and over the Mills bill. The duties have been increased in some cases, while in many others they are the same. For instance, a great cry is raised about the duty on earthenware. Nevertheless, it is the same as in the present tariff law. The glass schedule is 1.4-4 per cent. above the present law, and only one-half of 1 per cent. above the rate in the Mills bill. The duty has been increased on six articles of glassware only. The duty on the metal schedule is 1.4-4 per cent. above the present law, and only 1 per cent. above the Mills bill, but large reductions have been made in the duties on steel rails, bar and structural iron. The duty has been reduced on sixty-one articles, and largely reduced on some, while it has been increased on less than half that number. The average duty on cotton cloth is 1.2-3 per cent. above the present law, and 1 per cent. less than the Mills bill. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, a member of the ways and means committee, and a most careful man in regard to statements, says that the average duties on common cottons, such as are used by the masses, have been reduced to about 30 per cent., while the Mills bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent. on all grades of cotton goods, without regard to the labor required in their production. No increase of duty has been made in common grades of hosiery and underwear. The duties on linen goods have been in-

creased 9 per cent. over the present law, and considerably above those proposed by Mr. Mills, in order that a large part of the \$25,000,000 worth of such goods imported may be made at home, the opinion of those best informed being that the increase will have such a result. The duty on all goods imported under the McKinley bill will be 27 per cent. Under the pending bill a larger proportion of imports will be on the free list than under any tariff that the country has ever had, amounting to 50 per cent., while under the Mills bill it was only 40 per cent. Furthermore, the average duty imposed by the pending bill is only 3.1-2 per cent. more than the low-tariff law of 1846. And yet our Bynum and other Indiana Democrats who are in the present House by virtue of a rascally gerrymander are shouting that the McKinley bill imposes a tax such as the people never before heard of.

THE MILLS AND MCKINLEY BILLS.

The impression prevails that the duties imposed by the bill which Mr. Mills reported to the last House, and which that body passed, were very much lower than those imposed by the McKinley bill. Such is not the case. The duties in the Mills bill were laid so as to cover an entire product without regard to the cost of production—that is, the amount of labor required to make the goods—while the duties in the McKinley bill are graduated according to the quality and cost of manufacturing. Take cotton goods. The Mills bill imposed a horizontal duty of 40 per cent. on all grades of cotton manufactures. The McKinley bill has reduced the duty on all kinds of cotton goods in general use to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, but on the fine grades, like satens, muslins, fine hosiery, etc., the duty has been raised to nearly 50 per cent. to enable American mills to produce the \$27,000,000 worth of such goods imported last year. The duty is increased because more time and labor are required in their production. But notwithstanding this increase on the higher grades, the decrease on the common grades is so great that the average duty proposed by Mr. Mills was 1 per cent. higher than that of the McKinley bill. The same is found in the woolen schedules. In the Mills bill a uniform duty of 40 per cent. was placed on all goods, with free wools. The McKinley bill makes the duty on the coarsest and cheapest grades of blankets and flannels 30 per cent. On the medium grades, the McKinley duty is 35 per cent., while the Mills duty was 40. The farmer was given no protection in the wool-growing industry, but the manufacturer was given the advantage of a duty of 40 per cent. upon all grades of goods—a duty which would make it to his advantage to manufacture the lower grades of goods, requiring the least labor and skill, while, if the tariff is a tax, as most of the free-traders assert, the Mills bill put the same tax upon the cloth of which the every-day garments of the laborer are made and the costly fabrics which the wealthy purchase.

These two illustrations will serve to show the difference between the theories upon which the two bills were prepared. The authors of the Mills bill simply regarded the tariff as a tax, from which the theory of protection must be eliminated, while those who framed the McKinley bill distributed the duties so as to encourage the extension of American production, to the end that more labor, and particularly more skilled labor, may be employed and more capital invested.

THE REDEMPTION OF A STATE.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, under the caption "The Redemption of North Carolina," calls attention to the fact that during the past year 70,000 negroes have left that State, of whom 10,000 are voters, and asserts that "the farmers appear to be better off from an industrial point of view, than they were before the exodus began, while the State is signally benefited by the movement." It goes on as follows:

About one-eighth of the entire colored population of the State has been transferred, in twelve months, to distant parts of the country, and the great majority of the emigrant voters have gone from the districts where their presence and votes were most effective for injury to the State. This is a happy solution of the political and race problems in those districts.

Thus, according to the leading Democratic paper in South Carolina, a State which loses one-eighth of its labor population in a year can be congratulated upon its redemption. The fact that some of the farmers of North Carolina were so angry over the loss of their labor that they notified emigrant agents to keep away hereafter goes to show that the people employing labor are not in full accord with the Charleston paper as to the result of the exodus of 70,000 colored people in a single year. But the remarkable fact of this "redemption" is that a State in which the whites numbered 867,343, in 1880, and the blacks only 331,377, should be in such danger from negro domination that their departure to other States is hailed as an escape from a great and constant danger. It is a confession that in political power and influence five negroes are more than a match for eight Southern whites. If this is true, what becomes of the claim that the blacks are an inferior race? The whites have nearly all the land, property and education, as well as the control of the election machinery, and yet, with this great advantage, eight of them stand in constant fear of being outvoted and done for by five negroes. A confederate school-book asserted that in battle "one confederate could whip three Yankees." There is certainly evidence that one Southern Democrat is in the habit of outvoting three Northern men, since 24,000 voters in Georgia, in 1886, elected more Representatives to Congress than over 350,000 voters in Indiana. If, as the News and Courier leaves one to infer, one colored voter is a political danger to one and one-half Southern whites, the same colored voter should be more than a match for four Northern voters. If this is the case, and it appears to be by Southern estimates, it behooves the Indiana Democracy to be anxious about the future of the party in this State in the presence

of a slowly-increasing colored population. We want the Charleston editor that if he keeps on he will destroy the long-established Southern theory of the great superiority of the whites, upon which it bases the right to deprive the negro of the right of suffrage by ballot-box frauds.

THE PROFITS OF MANUFACTURING.

The free traders attack the protective system on two separate lines. In the West and South the people are told of the exorbitant profits which the tariff gives the "robber baron" manufacturers of the East. In New England the free traders tell the people that the manufacturers are in no sense robbers, but are impoverished unfortunates, dying for the lack of cheap raw material. To show that immense fortunes are not made by manufacturers, and that they are not, generation after generation, men of wealth, Representative Walker, of the Worcester, Mass., district, has given in his tariff speech some interesting facts relative to the manufacturers in Worcester, which is the home of some of the most prosperous industries in New England, showing that the assumption that all or any considerable part of them acquire great wealth is false. In 1860, said Mr. Walker, the number of individuals engaged in the eleven leading manufacturing industries of Worcester was 107, of whom 101 were journeymen and only six were the sons of manufacturers. Of the 107, forty-three failed and sixty died or retired with property, and only eight of the sons of the 107 now have any property or died leaving any. The number of individuals engaged in the ten leading manufacturing interests in that city in 1878 was 176, of whom 162 began as journeymen, and fifteen only were the sons of manufacturers. The number of persons engaged in the ten leading industries in 1890 was seventy-five, sixty-eight of whom began as journeymen, and only six were the sons of manufacturers. Of the seventy-five, forty-one failed, thirty died or retired with property, and only six sons of the seventy-five have any property or died leaving any.

The manufacturing industries of Connecticut are as well managed and probably as remunerative as any in the country. The report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics presents the details of the results of 341 establishments for the year ending Nov. 30, 1889. These industries have plants valued at \$85,863,523, employed 53,147 people, and produced goods valued at \$85,928,000. The items of the cost of production are given, which aggregate \$78,681,000—a profit of \$7,248,000 on the cost, or something over 8 per cent. on the value of the goods or capital. In 1887 the profit was 6.3 per cent. In 1888 the profits of woolen, cotton, hardware, shoe and silver-plating industries were less than 8 per cent. In a few special branches the profits were as high as 13 per cent., while in rubber goods they were less than 1 per cent. These facts go to refute the loud assertions of the free traders that manufacturers are plutocrats and plunderers of the Western farmers and other consumers.

A NOVELTY IN WASHINGTON.

For years it has been the complaint of people in general that Congress does nothing but talk and talk on forever. Newspapers have said when Congress has met, "now the flood-gates of gab will be opened." Practical people have cried out in their exasperation, "why don't Congress do something." Indeed, during the past twenty years, the one complaint of the country about Congress has been that it is a "gab-mill." A change has come. The House, or rather the majority of the House, of the Fifty-first Congress has undertaken to reduce the talk feature to a minimum. The country is taken by surprise and we have no doubt that the mass of people are pleased with the novel spectacle of a legislative body in which the filibuster has no standing, and where a small tail of members does not wag the big dog of a decided majority. Its measures may not please all, but doubtless thousands are gratified to see a House in which the majority has, for the first time in years, assumed the constitutional prerogative to bring forward measures, to permit reasonable time for debate, and then to act. Of course, all are not pleased. Many of those papers which for years have been denouncing Congress as a lot of impracticable talkers, and deploring that constituents have not elected business and practical men to go to Washington and legislate, have suddenly changed their tune. Now they are indignant because the majority in the House refused to give opportunity for debate so long as any one of the 330 members can find a word to say upon any measure presented for consideration. These papers, many of which masquerade as independent, thereby deceiving nobody on earth but themselves, are very indignant because the majority will not permit days and weeks to be spent in discussing the McKinley tariff bill. They prate about the application of the "gag," and turn champions of unlimited gab; and yet they know that not one vote will be changed if the House should go on and talk about the tariff until dog-days have exhausted the vitality of the members and the patience of the people, and caused them to entertain lingering doubts concerning the usefulness of a government which has a legislative body. They know, or they might know, that the majority in the House is more nearly united and more in earnest to pass the McKinley bill than it was before that gentleman and other members of the ways and means committee had explained its aim and purpose. They can give no reason why the rivulets of small oratory should run on forever, or until August, except to give ambitious members opportunity to make speeches to their constituents, which they can now print under the present arrangement. These papers will waste their indignation and their prattle. The people do not all agree upon the merits of the legislation of the Republican House, but those who have come to the conclusion that the country can expect nothing of Congress but talk will be pleased to

see a House that proposes to keep its platform pledges, and which has a business head and a business end.

REFORMERS IN SECRET SESSION.

Charles J. Bonaparte, the Baltimore reformer, is reported to have delivered an address before the Civil-service Reform Association of Indiana, assembled in secret conclave at Fort Wayne last night. This announcement arouses some curiosity. The only live civil-service reform association now existing in Indiana, so far as the Journal is aware, is the Republican party, and it has official knowledge that this party was not in secret session in Fort Wayne yesterday. There was, at one time, it is true, an organization in the State which assumed the guardianship of the public service and dictated rules of procedure to the government, but this society, which consisted originally of seven members, has, so to speak, gradually evaporated until the burden of holding up the country rests upon one, or, at most, two pairs of shoulders. It is possible that the association has experienced a revival and has secured a new member in Fort Wayne, but this seems unlikely, that town not encouraging the development of reformers of any sort. There is reason to fear that Mr. Bonaparte, who is a very able gentleman and deserves a wide hearing, had an audience that faintly rivalled in size the celebrated "convention" of free-traders, held not long since in an Indianapolis hotel bedroom.

So much has been said regarding the decline of agriculture in New England that it might be thought nobody there lives by that occupation. Professor Brewer, of Connecticut, has been looking the matter up and finds that in values there has been an increase during the past twenty-five years in all the New England States. So far as cheese, mutton and beef are concerned there has been a decline in Massachusetts, but hay has doubled, eggs have increased sixty-two fold and milk from \$905,000 to about \$10,500,000, while on small crops the gain is very large. The decline in grain-growing has been less than has been supposed. Massachusetts produced 3,136,243 bushels in 1885, against 3,672,490 in 1845 and 3,208,068 in 1865. In 1845 Connecticut raised 3,873,490 bushels and 3,449,951 bushels in 1880. Moreover, the census shows that the New England farms produced more per man employed than any Western State. A closer examination of the statistics will show that the more manufactures these States have the greater the value per man employed in the crop. The farmers in New England, despite the disadvantages of a soil which needs a bountiful application of fertilizers and which is difficult to work, have held their own because they have adapted their crops to the market, and the market has been made by the diversified industries which have built up its towns and cities.

The work of collecting statistics of manufactures for the forthcoming census will commence simultaneously throughout the entire country on June 2. The value of the report will, of course, depend on its fullness and accuracy, and no class of citizens are more interested in securing these results than manufacturers themselves. The census reports have become the standard of statistical authority, and the one about to be taken will be quoted for the next ten years as the official announcement of the industrial condition of the country. It will enter largely into political and social discussions, and will, to a considerable extent, form the basis of future legislation. For obvious reasons, manufacturers should co-operate to the extent of their ability in making the reports for their respective localities as full and accurate as possible. It should be remembered that no individual or firm name appears in the census report. Every person's answers to the questions relating to his business are held strictly confidential, so far as he is concerned, and are only used for statistical purposes. They are not disclosed to any other person, nor used by the government as a basis for taxation, or in any objectionable way whatever. They are simply used to establish the truth concerning our manufacturing industries, and for no other purpose.

The position of the dissenting judges in the Worrell-Peelle case is that the commission of the Governor gives title to an office without regard to the legality of the person's election or appointment. Suppose the Governor had commissioned the Supreme Court Commissioners elected by the last Legislature, would that have made their title good? The dissenting opinion says:

The law of the case as declared on the former appeal, which controls now, whatever may be our individual opinions, is that the legislative election in 1883 was utterly void, and if it was void Peelle could not have entered into the office, nor have held it under that election, for it is absolutely inconceivable that a void act can confer right or title.

If the legislative election of Peelle, in 1883, was "utterly void" would the dissenting judges seriously claim that a Governor's commission could cure his utterly void title? The statement that "if the legislative election was void Peelle could not have entered the office" is not exact. As a matter of fact, he did enter and hold the office under that very election. If it is "absolutely inconceivable that a void act can confer right or title," it is equally inconceivable that the Governor's commission can make a void act valid.

An interesting meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., on the 28th and 29th of this month. It will be a reunion of the men who elected Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the Thirty-fourth Congress, on the 2d of February, 1856. This is their second meeting. At the last meeting an organization was effected by choosing ex-United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of Washington, formerly of New Hampshire, president, and Hon. Will Cumbuck, of this State, secretary. Among the members still living are Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, and Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, both in the United States Senate; Hon. N. P. Banks, now a member of the House, and Francis E. Spinner, for fourteen years

United States Treasurer, and who made such a crooked signature on the greenbacks; Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, who was afterwards Speaker of the House, and John A. Pingham, of Ohio. Mr. Bingham, one of the ablest lawyers of the country, was for years United States minister to Japan. Hon. Russell Sage, of New York, a man of great wealth, energy and enterprise, is still as active as he was forty years ago. Most of these men are very old. Mr. Cumbuck, of this State, is by many years the youngest of the number. He was the youngest member of the House. Out of the 103 who voted for Banks, but twenty-five are left. The men from this State, who were Mr. Cumbuck's colleagues, were: D. P. Holloway, Lucien Barbour, Schuyler Colfax, John U. Pettit, Daniel Mace and Samuel Brenton. They are all dead. Of the members from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan who voted for Banks, Mr. Cumbuck is the only one living. All the survivors will be present at the coming meeting if the infirmities of age do not prevent. A banquet will be one of the features of the meeting, and Mr. Cumbuck will respond to one of the toasts.

The rumor that Germany and Russia are making an alliance may not be without foundation, since the position of the two governments would make such a relation a most natural one. In the first place, Germany finds itself uncomfortably with Russia on one side and France on the other in hostile array, and the latter with an army slightly stronger than that of Germany. Russia is anxious to capture Constantinople, an ambition which it may be able to gratify if it has Germany for a backer. Hitherto Bismarck has prevented a full understanding between Germany and Russia, and to his influence the triple alliance is largely due, which has confined Russia to its present limits. The foreign press has many conjectures which would seem to make such an alliance a desirable one for the two nations.

For years the Democrats have controlled Sussex county, Delaware, and under the existing conditions those in office expected to always hold on, but there was a revolution in 1888 which resulted in the election of a Republican treasurer. An examination of the departing treasurer's accounts shows a deficit of \$32,000, while \$39,710 is reported as lost to the county by willful neglect to assess taxes; \$13,000 by excessive commissions, and other crookednesses which have cost the tax-payers in the aggregate over \$100,000. All this in the State whose other name for years was Bayard and Salsbury. But a change is at hand.

RICHARD VAUX, the coming successor of Mr. Randall, says in his letter accepting the nomination:

What has been established should not be needlessly destroyed, but the rights of the individual must be jealously protected. The agency of legislation should only be invoked for the commonwealth. Its property is assured if the laws afford equal and exact justice to all men and all interests.

As this can be read up and down, and cross-ways, and standing on your head, without discovering what it means, it is, of course, accepted by the Democratic party as an utterance of profound statesmanship.

It is strange that just now the old cry against the national banking law prohibiting real-estate loans should come from Kansas, where, for the past six months, one State bank after another has been closing its doors, every one of them ascribing its failure to the fact that its funds are tied up in real-estate mortgages. All a bank's assets, from the nature of its business, must be "quick," readily convertible into cash, and real estate is proverbially "slow."

A LADY in a Wisconsin town discovered a letter in her box through the glass. As it was Sunday and the office was closed she broke the glass and got her letter. And now it is said that her act may have a serious effect upon the chances of her husband, who is a candidate for the postmastership.

The New York Graphic has been revived, but as to name only, and now appears as a brightly 1-cent paper, Republican in politics and without illustrations. There are none too many Republican newspapers in the metropolis, and the Graphic will help to fill a want.

MR. W. H. ELLIOTT, of the New Castle Courier, has been appointed a member of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. A naval experience of seven years gives Mr. Elliott exceptional qualifications for the position.

PHILADELPHIA is having a season of Wagnerian music. Wagner is the director of public works in that city, and by some of his methods has succeeded in raising a regular Walpurgis night.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
Can a married woman hold the office of notary public?
CONSTANT READER.

There is no constitutional or legal reason to the contrary. Unmarried women have been appointed notaries, but we are not sure that any married woman has been.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is about fifty years old.

MRS. GENERAL GRANT'S weakness is her great fondness for candy.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S board costs her \$3 a week. She lives on toast and tea.

SIR GEORGE ELLIOTT, the wealthy English coal baron, started in life as a common miner.

W. D. HOWELLS is reported to have become a constant attendant and an earnest listener at the meetings of "The Church of the Carpenter," which is organized in Boston by Rev. W. D. P. Bliss.

"My son," said Senator Brown, of Georgia, to a reporter, who asked him if he was, as reported, worth a million dollars: "My son, a million dollars is a mighty big lot of money," and that was all he would say.

W. CLARK RUSSELL